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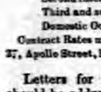

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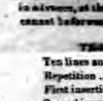

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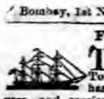

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Bombay, 9th December 1862.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Tuesdaneelle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers—The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

15 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	at 2s. 0⅛.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on demand, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts so paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Sangpoo for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 13th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
"	on demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 8 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Same under £200 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchases or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw the Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 5th December 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	2s.	0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £200 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the other principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" On demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Ireland do.	2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £200 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" On demand	2s.		
On Scotland			
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letter enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 7	Shapoorji Heerji	Batts	Mauritius 16 Oct.
	Uncas	Boag	Liverpool 2 Aug.
8	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat 7 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 8	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Shapoorji Heerji*, from Mauritius.—Mr. C. J. Stephens; Mr. L. Rannison and 2 natives.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—120 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—120 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Kildare*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Orissa*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Elezabeth Fry*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

Queen of England.—400 barrels Iron Wire, 990 Casks Steel, 97 cases Merchandise, 14,623 bars and 1,119 bundles Iron, 10 cases Brass leaves, 109 Genova Chests, 122 casks Alo, 16 cases Eau de Cologne, 400 barrels Lamon, 100 barrels Green Coppras, 100 casks Shots, 3 cases Paper and 3,272 bundles Iron.

From Bushire.

Mahamoody.—324 packages Almond, 348 packages Mungeet, 9 packages Beldana, 3 gunnies Rice, 58 packages Cotton, 609 carcas Rose Water, 395 gunnies and 400 maunds Wheat, 987 packages Wet Dates, 61 carbas Venegar, 1 package Unex, 27 packages Raisins, 40 bales Wool, 3 scoras Treasures, 233 packages Merchandise, 11 packages Ghee, and 3 cases Silk.

From Rangoon.

China.—1,400 Nos. Planks, 1,023 squares of Timber, 2,920 Nos. Rafters, 10 cases Nutmegs, 1 case Mace, 10 bags Long Peppur and 100 bales Cotton.

From Hongkong.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—2,534 bags Sugar, 2,209 tubs Sugar Candy, 41 cases Sundries, 122 boxes Preserves, 43 chests Tea, 240 cases Paper Umbrellas, 22 cases Paper, 16 cases Glass Bangles, 2,388 cases Crockery Ware, 32 cases Glass Beads, 37 bundles Flower Pots, and Jars, 780 cases Cassia and 135 cases Camphor.

From China.

P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette.*—41 boxes Gold, 54 boxes Piece Goods Silk, 133 boxes species, 4 boxes Gold Coins, 7 boxes Silver, 54 packages Empty Bottles, 363 packages Old Copper 1,079 chests Tea, 41 boxes Glass Bangles, 3 boxes Copper Brass, 900 bags Sugar, 259 cases Silk, 285 bags Suppaca, 1 box Silverware, 1 box Pearls, 7 dubsha Ghee, 20 boxes Brass Leaves, 100 bales Shanghai Cotton, 4 tubs Sugar Candy, 50 bags Barley, 55 bales Clothing, 20 birds Cases, 10 cases Nutmegs, 3 cases Mace, 74 cases Vermillion, 101 bales Piece Goods, 10 cases Paper, 2 bales Velvet, and 20 packages Sundries.

From Calcutta.

Delhi.—341 bales Gunny Bags, 23 cases Cigars, 12 cases Gin, 213 bales Jute, 19 bales Shirtings 605 cases Merchandise, 4,232 bags Rice, and 6,717 bags Sugar.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 8TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Herefordshire.—600 packages Wet Dates, 750 cwt. Wm. Nicol & Co.; 400 bundles Country Galls, 200 cwt.; 50 casks Cocoanuts Oil, 250 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 100 bhds. Jungilly Oil, 401 cwt. 2qr. 15lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung; 280 bags Myrabolam, 310 cwt., Dewjee Dhunjee; 400 bags Linseed 200 cwt., Govind Hurry and Co.; 50 cask Cocoanuts Oil, 250 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee; 400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt. Pragjee Dwarkndass; 31 casks Aloes Socotra, 31 cwt., 1 qr. 3 lbs., Thurra Lalljee.

Edmond Kaye.—200 bales Coir Yarn, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram; 1 box Oilmanstores and Preserves, C. Framjee Nowrojee.

Windsor Castle.—30 cases Chundroos, 63 cwt., Hurry Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Charger.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt. Jeathe Megji & Co.

Peerless.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Flying Venus.—12 bales Wool, 36 cwt., Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy, 200 bags Surseeseed, 300 cwt., Khoobchund Bhaghund; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Jugjeevun Hamjee; 267½ bales Cotton, 726 cwt., Rottunjee Roopjee; 165 bags Surseeseed 247½ cwt., Khoobchund Bhoychund; 25 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee.

Flower of the Forest.—14 bales Wool, 123 cwt., Goculdass Nopall; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 101 bales Cotton, 353¼ cwt., Bhimjee Canjee; 300 bundles Mustardseed, 150 cwt., Dewjee Muckunjee,

Admiral Lyons.—56 bales Wool, 165 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Futtechund Dewchund.

Lancastrian.—250 bales Cotton, 873 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192 cwt., Bhanjee Nursy.

Belgravia.—650 packages Linseed, 325 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

James Smith.—109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Madhowjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,150 cwt., Nasserwanjee Merwanjee; 51 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangeerjee; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Caledonia.—220 bags Linseed, 830 cwt., Gungjee Nurput.

Knight Errant.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., R. N. F. and Co.; 108 bales Cotton, 378 cwt., Chumpsy Ludha; 425 bales Cotton, 1487½ cwt. Bhugwandass Gungaram; 500 bundles Linseed 250 cwt. Ludha Poomsy; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Champsy Ludha.

Lord Brougham.—133 bags Linseed, 199½ cwt., Tulla Morarjee.

Ellen Bates.—67 bales Cotton, 234½ cwt., Sudasew Marteen. 360 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Jugjeevun Hemjee.

Anne Lyle.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt, Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Talavera.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Abdoolally Fuzoolabhoy; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Ramjee; 604 bales Cotton, B. and A. Hormusjee; 31 bales Cotton, 109 cwt., Lallee Jairam; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Hormusjee Sorabjee; 57 bales Cotton, 199½ cwt. Dyall Tickum; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Kildare.—50 backages Jingilly Oil, 212½ cwt., Tulla Morarjee.

Howden.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 15 bales Wool, 45 cwt.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Assanlee Jewraz.

Asuline.—173 bales Cotton, 611 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund.

J. Livesay.—401 bales Cotton, 142 cwt., Govurdhundass Virjee; 125 packages Hemp, 123 cwt., Khatesy Runchore and Co.

Sea Horse.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemr and Co. 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee 40 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Sillery.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Hurry Hemraz.

Elizabeth.—900 bags Linseed, 1,350 cwt., Jewraz Raindass.

Helen Douglas.—400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

For Marsellies.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Sundries, Ralli Brothers.

For Suez.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—8 cases Bees Wax, 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Ruttonjee Eduljee; 250 carbas Rosewater, Mahomed bin Ally Akbar.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—2 bales E. P. Goods, 47 corges, Mallium Ahmud Casum and Co.; 259 carbas Rosewater, Hamud bin Ally; 1 chest Piece Goods, 14½ corges, Bhugwandass Nuthoo.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—325 bundles Fishmaws; 100 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lbs., Lalljee Hemraz; 1 package Goroochundun, 32 lbs., Sullay Mahomed Golam Hosen; 29 cundles Binasbole, 21½ cwt., Khanmohomed Hubib; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, David Sassoon and Co.; 18 cas s Metals Thomas Sates; 2 cases Sundries, Abdool Hosen Cumroodin; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cowsajee Po hajee and Co.; 60 bundles Sharkins, 13 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lbs., 86 bundles Fishmaws, 26 cwt. 3 qr. 14 lbs., Sonjeebhoy Viram; 199 bundles Sharkins; 47 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lb., Ludha Dewjee; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, B. H Cama; 12 cases Chundroos, 23½ cwt., ; 150 packages Cloves, 181 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*946	Aucland, (paddle),...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Seib ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1029	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	China.
205	Cursetjee, (list)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen...	Bombay.
274	Elsinersy, (list), ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Gwyo.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... ...	Aden.
167	Maria, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus,
999	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Kurrachee.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adamson... ...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[a.l. signifies commenced loading.")

FOR LONDON.

815	City of Carlisle, Pentelath—W. Nicol & Co.	
1117	Edmund Kaye, W.W. Steel—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct. 30)
840	Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co,	(c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 27.)
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 29.)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1133	Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co.	(c l. Oct. 28)
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1003	Azuline, Mansson—John Glover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1324	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Ion Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
627	Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
1094	Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowries—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
917	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Rattonjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 2.)
1238	Herden, Verrill—Mooljee Johangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.	
402	Ino, Binnie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 11)
1071	James Livesay—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
679	Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.	
1312	Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 22)
611	Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
1242	Labrador, Quinton—Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 13)
700	Lord Brougham, Sterling—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 4)
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20.)
996	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 28)
1162	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)
	FOR HAVRE.	
410	Victoria, Gibbs—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 31st)
	FOR SUEZ AND ADEN.	
1113	Orissa, Parish—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
	FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.	
1455	Arratoon Apcar, (s.)—Jairaz Fazul & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 19)
	FOR HONGKONG.	
1300	Benares, Wright.	
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
1342	Albatross, Pollock.	Steamer
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
*800	Pearl, McFarlane.	(c. l. Dec. 6)
	FOR MOULMEIN.	
530	Anna Henderson, Reaffe.	
	FOR MADRAS.	
293	Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co.	
	FOR RANGOON.	
2028	Norway, H. B. Major

benevolent exertions, which it may be hoped will, ere long, be emulated by those of other Chiefs, upon whom Providence has bestowed equal opportunities of doing good. It is in this way that they can best fill their exalted stations, and best secure the approbation of Her Majesty's Government. The Moodhole Estate has now, for a time fallen under the guardianship of the Government, but His Excellency the Governor in Council confidently expects that the Political Agent will not suffer the benevolent intentions of the late Chief to fail, so long as the estate is under his superintendence."

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per steamer *Aratoon Apcar*, will be closed to-morrow the 10th instant, at four o'clock P.M. Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage, which must be prepaid.

WE beg to remind our readers that the sale of useful and ornamental work at the Money School, just brought out from England, will close to-day. This Bazaar is held in aid of the funds necessary for establishing a female school in Bombay under the auspices of a Society in England for promoting Female Education in the East. Those who desire to aid such an important effort may do so effectually, and at the same time supply themselves with fresh articles of use and ornament by attending the Bazaar at the Money School to-day.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be a Ballot for the election of George Inverarity, Esq., C. S., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

Original Communication.—The Ancient Sanskrit Numerals in the Cave inscriptions and on the Sah-coins correctly made out, with remarks on the Era of Salivâhana and Vikramaditya. By Mr. Bhâu Dâji, G.G.M.C.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade on Tuesday the 9th instant.

MARCH "Defiler" ..... *Faust.*
OVERTURE "Der Windschütz" ..... *Lortzing.*
WALTZ, "Alexander Romanoff" ..... *Laurent.*
SELECTION "(op) Maid of Honor" ..... *Balfe.*
CAVATINA AND FINALE "Giovanni d' Arco" ..... *Verdi.*
QUADRILLE "Militaire" ..... *Strauss.*
GALOP "Gruss au Leipzig" ..... *Labitzky.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 6th December 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	1,22,58,495
Other Deposits	"	80,73,332
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	6,71,231
Rest	"	4,54,246
Rupees...		2,66,82,304

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	"	47,64,416
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	"	8,93,791
Bills discounted	"	52,52,371
Dead Stock	"	2,99,284
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	"	14,11,631
Cash	Rs.	62,46,954
Securities	"	20,11,541
	"	82,58,495
Cash and Currency Notes	"	45,47,551
Rupees...		2,66,82,304

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 8th Dec., 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. light.
CANNANORE.—Fair, S.W. Ther. 78.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 76.
GOA.—Fair, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, variable N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine, N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 80.
PAUMBEN.—Strong north westerly winds. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An Inquest was held before Dr. Reid at Hasili Mahim, on Sunday the seventh day of December on the body of Yasli, a child of nine years of age. From the evidence of her father, who is a laborer, it appeared that on Saturday last his eldest daughter told him that deceased had fallen into the well of the oart in which he resided. He immediately repaired thither and on looking into the well observed some bubbles rising. In the first moment of fear he did not dare to dive in but raised an alarm, and when several people collected he jumped into the well and brought up the body of the deceased. It was quite cold and dead. He saw the deceased alive last at twelve o'clock on Friday when she was in perfectly good health. She (the deceased) was in the habit of going to the well for water and she went there on Saturday for that purpose, and he (the witness) believed she must have lost her balance and fallen in while drawing water. The wall is three feet and eighteen inches high all round the well, but is broken in two or three places and the depth of water is about twelve feet.

VERDICT.—Accidentally drowned while drawing water from a well.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 8TH DEC. 1862
(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

SELLING SPIRITS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Pestonjee Cowasjee, aged thirty-five years, a Parsee, was charged with selling spirits by retail without a license from the Commissioner of Police on Sunday the 7th instant.

Police Sepoy No. 888 stated that "on Sunday night about half-past seven o'clock, I was on Chowpattee road. The prisoner keeps a fresh Toddy shop there. While passing the window of defendant's house I saw two men in his room drinking spirits. I went in and saw the large bottle containing spirits on the table and the smaller one in the prisoner's hand. He attempted to break the small bottle but I prevented him. I took possession of the two bottles and handed them over to another Police sepoy who was with me. The man said he had bought two annas worth of spirits of the prisoner, half of which he had drank and the other remained in the bottle. One of the men was handing a two anna piece to the prisoner, who struck him on the hand and caused it to fall. I took possession of it. The prisoner has no license from the Commissioner of Police to sell spirits."

Walloo Sewrs, a stone-breaker, corroborated the foregoing evidence and said he had drank in defendant's shop on one or two occasions previously.

Defendant denied the charge and called on one Muccund Khanjee a toddy drawer to prove that he did not sell spirits. The witness asserted that the defendant did not sell them but that he sold fresh toddy. He was not in the shop when last witness came there.

His Worship fined the defendant twenty-five Rupees.

ATTEMPTING TO INTRODUCE TOBACCO, &C. IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—Hoossein Goolam was brought up charged with attempting to throw tobacco, ganja, beeree leaves, &c. in the Common jail without due permission to do so.

Police Sepoy, No. 1514 stated that he did duty in the County Jail. On Sunday morning at half-past six o'clock he was passing along the Jail road on the south side of the Jail. He saw there the prisoner attempting to throw a small bundle over the jail wall. He made two attempts to throw the bundle over the Jail yard but failed. He then was in act of putting a stone in the bundle to enable him to throw it over when the witness seized him with the bundle in his hand. The bundle contained a small quantity of tobacco, ganja jogery and Cardamums. He took the prisoner to the Marshal and thence to the chowkee. The prisoner was discharged from jail only on Sunday morning.

The prisoner acknowledged his guilt and His Worship sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

LATE SUPREME COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

45. Treebhovundass Jugjeevundass vs. Pestonjee Jehangeer Lumna.
51. Manoel Misquitta and another vs. Mahomed Saheb bin Mahomed Ebrahim Rogay.
53. Bhugoobhoy Premchund vs. Toolsook Binraz.
57. The Honorable Premabhai Hamabhai vs. Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy.
59. Jumnadass Balkisondass vs. Luckmidass Hurjybhoy.
61. Durjee Mowjee vs. Munsey Mooljee.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Fourth Day, Monday, 8th December 1862.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. SAMUEL TRENN,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. W. Graham; J. Mitchell; W. Green; A. J. Cowan; F. Spencer; J. Poyntz; G. Miles; S. Souza; Sorabjee Jalbhoy; Wassudew Dinnanathjee; and Mahmed Ibrahim Punday.

BREACH OF DUTY AS RAILWAY OFFICER.—Henry Heritage Whitehead was arraigned on an indictment for breach of duty as a Railway Officer. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Crawford on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company, conducted the prosecution. Prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Dunbar in opening the case to the Jury stated, that the prisoner was a Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the night of the 12th November last, the prisoner was in charge of the train No. 3 running between the Decksal and Lanowlee Stations. When the train approached Talligaum, the engine was disabled. The train was stopped, and a fresh engine was sent for from Lanowlee. Meanwhile the train was in charge of the prisoner as first guard, and his duty was, according to the rules of the Company, to have sent out signals 600 yards off in front and in rear of the train; but instead of doing this, he remained in the breakvan and did nothing to protect the train from collision with another train or engine. After about ten minutes, however, he told his assistant guard to get out and see what was the matter. As soon as the assistant guard got out, the engine from Lanowlee came up in charge of Mr. Gibson, the locomotive superintendent. The engine nearly touched the waggons, and a collison would have occurred, but for the timely precaution taken by Mr. Gibson who, when within ten yards from the train called out to the driver to pull up the engine. The learned counsel said that although no accident happened, the prisoner was still responsible under the Company's rules for not exhibiting the signals whereby the safety of the public was endangered.

Thomas Langdale deposed, that he was a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the 12th of November he was second guard between the Decksal and Lanowlee stations in the train No. 3 which was in charge of the prisoner as first guard. It was a goods train. At Kerkella the train came to a stand still between 7 and 8 P. M. It was a very dark night. The prisoner and witness were in the same breakvan when the train stopped; that was the proper place for both the officers. Prisoner's duty was to have got out and to have seen what was the matter, and then to have placed lights both in front and in the rear of the train, according to the rules of the Company. (Witness points to the 12th rule in the Co.'s book of rules.)

E. Hart said he was District Traffic Superintendent in the employ of the Company. The copies of the rules are supplied to the Guards. A copy of the rules was supplied to prisoner on the 24th May last.

Thomas Langdale was recalled,—The prisoner took no steps until ten or fifteen minutes after the train stopped, when he ordered witness to go and see what was the matter with the train. Witness accordingly went out and on going to the head of the train found the engine was not there. Witness advanced about thirty yards and saw a red light held up by a native. After remaining out a few munites, witness returned to the breakvan and informed the prisoner that there was a red light about thirty yards from the head of the train. Prisoner took no steps to have signals put at the other side. Witness afterwards got into the breakvan and remained there with the prisoner. Shortly after they heard a locomotive whistle proceeding from behind. The engine came up and stopped. Mr. Gibson, the foreman of the locomotive department, accompanied by the driver came up to the break and asked what witness had been doing. Witness referred them to the prisoner. A slight altercation took place between Mr. Gibson and the prisoner. The engine would have run into the train, had Mr. Gibson not taken the precaution to stop it. Witness and the prisoner were the only passengers in the train, with Mr. Gibson, the driver, and the stoker were in the engine.

Cross-examined by prisoner,—The driver gave no notice when the train came to a stand still. There were three lamps attached to the break, and one hand-lamp. Witness had signed a letter written by prisoner to Mr. Hart, stating what precautions he had taken to protect the train. Witness had read the letter before he signed it; the purport of it was that they had done their best to protect the train. Witness and prisoner had been on good terms before that night. At the time the train stopped witness only knew lights were to be placed both in front and in the rear of the train. When witness got out of the break to see what was the matter, he asked prisoner for his lamp, but the prisoner refused to give it. Witness believed there was a rule requiring the driver to give notice to the guard when the train stopped. No man was sent in the rear with a signal; the rule requires it.

Thomas Malleson said he was engine driver in the employ of the Company. On the night of the 12th November he was driving the engine which left Lanowlee to join the train which had stopped. Mr. Gibson was in the engine, besides two native firemen. It was going four miles an hour. Witness saw a white light just as they approached within ten yards from the train. Mr. Gibson called out and witness pulled up the engine, just as it touched the waggons. Witness stopped the engine in consequence of Mr. Gibson halloing out and not in consequence of his seeing the white light. It was a dark night and witness could not see the waggons. He would have run the engine against the waggons, had not Mr. Gibson called out. He might have broken the buffers of the waggons by the engine.

Cross-examined.—Witness was told by the engine driver that the train had stopped at the second gateway from Lanowlee. But that was not right, the train had stopped beyond that.

To the Court.—If a stoppage of the train had occurred, it would have been the duty of the engine-driver to have sent signals 600 yards off on both sides. Witness would give notice to the guard in case of stoppage of the train, but the rules make no such provision.

Allan Gibson said he was foreman of the locomotive department at Lanowlee. On the night of the 12th November, the driver of the train No. 3 came to him to report. Witness took a fresh engine and when he had gone about five miles from Lanowlee he saw a light. He did not take any notice of the light. He saw it when within ten yards from the train. He then shouted out to the driver to hold on. He was about twelve yards from the train when he shouted out. The white light was held by a native gateman. The engine did not touch the train. When witness stopped the engine he did not see the guards. He went to the breakvan and saw the second guard Langdale who had a white light in his hand. Witness believed prisoner was in the break but could not swear to it. If he had not been looking out, he would have run the engine against the train as no danger-signal was shewn. Prisoner was responsible for shewing signals.

To the Court.—The train had stopped close to a gateway.

George Gowan said he was a driver in the service of the company. He was driver of the No. 3 up-train on the 12th November. The engine broke down on the way; the feed pipe was broken. He stopped the train. He did not communicate with the guard, but immediately left for a fresh engine. He sent his fireman to a native gateman fifty yards off the head of the train to shew a red light. He then went to Lanowlee and reported the accident.

Cross-examined.—Witness whistled when he started for Lanowlee.

To the Court.—He could not tell if the native gateman shewed the red light.

Prisoner in defence simply urged that he took every precaution to protect the train, and that he was allowed by his duty for six days after the accident, before he was summarily dismissed by the Traffic Manager.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the jury after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty.

Prisoner called Mr. Cooper, the Traffic Manager, to give evidence of character. Mr. Cooper said that prisoner bore a good character and was attentive to his duties. Mr. King, late station-master at Byculla, also gave the prisoner a good character.

His Lordship in sentencing the prisoner said that the jury had found him (prisoner) guilty of breach of duty by which the safety of persons travelling on the railway was endangered. No one who heard the evidence could have come to any other conclusion than that arrived at by the jury. The prisoner had his duties pointed out to him very clearly in the book, a copy of which had been supplied to him. His Lordship regretted very much to find the prisoner who had received so high a character in the traffic department of the G. I. P. Railway Company standing in that position convicted of breach of duty for which he was about to receive a sentence. If such offences were not checked, the lives of the public would be in danger to a fearful extent. The Jury had acquitted him of the charge of wilful omission of duty and had found him guilty of negligence. It was the duty of the Court to endeavour to prevent such offences by the punishment of persons found guilty thereof. Taking into account the high character which prisoner had received, and this being the first occasion on which he was brought up in Court, His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for two months in the County Jail.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS BODILY HURT.—Hormusjee Cowasjee, No. 11 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for causing grievous bodily hurt to one Eduljee Dadabhoy.

The Advocate General and Mr Connon, instructed by Mr. Bickersteth, appeared for the prosecution. Prisoner was undefended by counsel.

The Advocate General opened the case by stating that the prisoner was indicted for having caused grievous bodily hurt to the deceased Eduljee Dadabhoy. It would appear that the deceased and the prisoner were inmates of the Parsee Dharamsala at Chowpatty; they occupied one room which led into an open veranda. In the afternoon of the 28th October last one of the inmates of the Dharamsala while walking down the veranda heard a noise; he went into the room and found the prisoner and the deceased quarrelling and abusing each other; he distinctly saw the prisoner rise from his cot, take a stick from under the deceased's cot, and inflict a blow on the deceased with a force which broke the stick in two. On witness attempting to remonstrate with him, the prisoner aimed a blow at him and witness ran away. Shortly afterwards the witness went into the room, and saw the deceased bleeding profusely from a wound in the knee. Deceased seemed to have remained in this state for three or four days after which he was removed to the hospital where he was attended by Dr. Ballingall who, upon examination, found two bones of the knee and the bone of a finger fractured. Deceased who was old and infirm became gradually worse and eventually expired. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Haines whose evidence was corroborative of Dr. Ballingall's. The learned counsel said the Jury would find from the evidence that the prisoner in inflicting the blow fully intended the consequence of his act.

Byramjee Rustomjee deposed,—I am a pauper inmate of the Parsee Dhurrumsala at Chowpattee. I know the prisoner at the bar, he was also an inmate of the Dharamsalla. The deceased Eduljee Dadabhoy also an inmate lived in the same room with the prisoner. The doors of all the rooms lead to the veranda. In the afternoon of the 28th October last, I saw the prisoner and the deceased in their room: they were both drunk and were quarrelling with each other. The prisoner took a stick from under the bedstead of the deceased and struck the deceased with it. The blow was so violent that the stick broke in two. Prisoner gave the blow on the knee. The stick was one of a pair used by the deceased who was a lame man. I remonstrated with the prisoner whereupon he aimed a blow at me with another stick. I then ran away. A few hours afterwards I saw the deceased in his room, he had a wound in the leg from which blood was flowing. Deceased was much in liquor and was unable to resist the blow given by prisoner. Deceased was removed to the hospital by his nephew.

To the Court.—The altercation continued for a considerable time. Deceased was about forty years of age; he remained in the Dharamsalla about three days before he was removed to the hospital.

Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee examined.—I am an inmate of the Dharamsala. I lived in the same room with the deceased and the prisoner. On the 28th October last, the deceased and the prisoner were abusing each other. They were both very much intoxicated. When I returned to the room after taking my meal I saw the deceased bleeding from his knee.

Dr. G. Ballingall, Assistant Surgeon in the Jamsetjee Hospital, remembered having seen the deceased at the hospital on the 31st October. Deceased was suffering from a compound fracture of two bones in the knee, and a fracture of the thumb. The stick before the Court might have produced the wound. The fracture must have been occasioned by a violent blow. Deceased was of a weak constitution caused by intemperate habits. He fell into a state of insensibility when he was removed by his relations from the hospital. He appeared to be an old man, about fifty years of age.

The prisoner in defence denied the charge.

The Jury found him guilty. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. OLIVER WHEELER,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Bogie; G. Smith; R. Sim; J. Wynn; E. Craske; A. F. Bougaland; N. Xavier; G. Duarty; Dadabhoy Postonjee; Namabhoy Bhaskerjee; Sadasew Gopal.

HARBOURING A PRISONER.—Samuel Roberts, a turnkey in the House of Correction, was indicted for harbouring and concealing one George Cooke, knowing that the said George Cooke had escaped from the lawful custody of the Marshal of the House of Correction. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Bickersteth, conducted the prosecution. Prisoner was undefended.

William Boddy, Marshal of the House of Correction, said he knew the prisoner who was a turnkey or ward in the House of Correction. He suspended prisoner on the 19th October last for his having been fined Rs. 25 by the Magistrate for bringing liquor into the jail for a prisoner named George Cooke. In consequence of hearing that a prisoner George Cooke had escaped from the House, witness directed a sepoy to go in search of the man at prisoner's (Roberts') quarters. George Cooke was received a prisoner on the 2nd March 1861 under a warrant to be imprisoned for three years with hard labour under the sentence of a Court-Martial. Cooke remained in custody until the 20th October. He escaped and was brought back after some days by constable Tandy.

John Joseph Tandy said he was constable of police and knew the prisoner. On the morning of the 20th October witness heard that George Cooke had escaped from the House of Correction. In the afternoon of that day, in consequence of information he received, he placed sepoys at Roberts' house at Duncan Road to watch who went in and out. At half-past ten in the night, witness went to Roberts' house; the door was shut; he remained there about an hour. Witness afterwards looked through a chink in the door and saw the prisonerRoberts in the room. After some time he saw another man in the room, whom he subsequently recognised to be George Cooke. Witness called the Jail sepoy and asked him if he knew the man. The sepoy said it was Cooke, the man who had escaped. Witness placed a number of sepoys about the house and then opened the door and went in. He found Roberts sleeping on a cot; Cooke was sleeping on another cot. He arrested Cooke and took him back to the jail. He did not arrest Roberts then.

Gunnoo Madoo, Policeman No. 983, said he was doing duty at the House of Correction and knew the prisoner. He knew the convict George Cooke who escaped from the House of Correction on the 20th October. Witness went in search of Cooke. He went to Roberts' house at six in the evening and found both the front and the back doors closed. He stationed himself there; he saw the prisoner's Ayah take a bottle of brandy into the house by the back door. He then looked through a chink in the door and saw both Roberts and Cooke eating and smoking at the table. He thereupon went and reported the circumstances to Constable Tandy; and on their return saw Cooke lying on one cot and Roberts on another.

Prisoner in his defence called

William Stanley, a ward in the House of Correction, who said that about five in the evening of the 20th October he had been to prisoner's house and saw no person there.

Thomas Callaghan, a ward in the House of Correction, said he passed by prisoner's house that evening, but did not go in. He had been speaking to prisoner in the morning but not in the evening.

The other witness called was the convict George Cooke, who, on being put into the witness box, declined to take an oath.

His Lordship.—I cannot examine you, unless you take an oath.

Witness.—I decline to take an oath.

His Lordship.—Then you will have to remain in confinement until you take an oath.

Witness.—I will not take an oath.

His Lordship.—If you do not, the court will inflict upon you punishment to the utmost extent, you had better take the oath.

Witness.—If your Lordship persists, I will.

Witness having taken the oath, he was examined by the prisoner. He denied having seen the prisoner or having been to his house on the night in question. He did not know how he got himself into the prisoner's house. He was drunk.

Constable Tandy on being recalled said, Cooke was in liquor when captured, but not so drunk as to be incapable of knowing what he was about.

Bappoo, the Jail sepoy, deposed to having taken a note from the Marshal to the prisoner at five in the evening of that day. He did not then see any one else in the prisoner's house.

Prisoner urged that he was not aware how Cooke got into his house. He had gone to bed early that evening and awoke only when the Constable came to capture Cooke.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence upon the prisoner said,—Samuel Roberts, you have been found guilty by the jury of the charge of harbouring and concealing George Cooke, who had escaped from the House of Correction, with the intention of preventing his being taken up. It was impossible for the Jury to have come to any other conclusion on the evidence. You had been in the respectable and responsible position of a ward of the House of Correction. I am sorry to find that a few days previously you had been fined by the Magistrate for very gross impropriety of conduct on the part of a person in your position, for having introduced spirituous liquor into the House of Correction. You were suspended by the Marshal, but the Committee of the House of Correction restored you to your situation, and you knew that you were again substantially in office. I regret the Committee should have come to that determination, for, the fact of a warden bringing liquor into the jail was an offence of an aggravated character. The Committee should have confirmed the suspension by the Marshal, and dismissed you. However, I am not sitting in judgment upon the acts of the Committee and circumstances might have induced them to take a mitigated view of your case—you were in office on the evening of the 20th October, and you concealed a convict knowing he had escaped without completing his term of imprisonment. Your duty was to have seized him or to have called assistance for his incarceration. Instead of doing that you aided him in affecting an escape or at least in enabling him to effect an escape from further apprehension. The offence must be punished in a manner so as to deter others from following your example. The sentence is that you be confined in the House of Correction for six months and be kept in rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.—Rustomjee Sorabjee, No. 33 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for cheating by inducing a delivery of the property of one Miguel Cruz. It appeared the prisoner went to the prosecutor's shop on the 22nd of August and pretended that his master wanted a piece of Alpaca. The price was agreed upon and the piece was given which was carried by the prosecutor's sepoy. Prisoner on reaching his house took the Alpaca from the sepoy's hand and made the sepoy stand downstairs until he brought the money. Prisoner not having returned, the sepoy became alarmed and went and reported the circumstance to his master. Information was given to the police and prisoner was apprehended after a few days.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ESCAPING FROM JAIL.—George Cooke, No. 6 of the calendar, pleaded guilty to a charge of escaping from the custody of the Marshal of the House of Correction in which custody he was lawfully detained. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to begin after the expiration of the prisoner's former sentence.

FORGERY.—Prisoner Dajeiba Ramchunder in case No. 13 of the calendar, charged with forgery, having not made his appearance to his recognisances for Rs. 8,000 were forfeited to the recognisances of his two bails each for Rs. 3000 were also forfeited.

The Court adjourned at 5-15 P.M.

HIGH COURT.

Saturday, 6th December, 1862.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

Purmadeelol Koonjbehare vs. Colonel Robert Travers.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant was unrepresented.

This action was brought for the recovery of Rs. 3,932-14-7, being the balance of account and interest. The plaintiff in this action is a shroff or banker who, like others of his profession, accompanies regiments and lends money to officers. In the course of business he had dealings with the defendant, who is an officer of the 11th Regiment N. I., now stationed at Deesa. From the bill of particulars it appears that several sums of monies were advanced to Colonel Travers with and others without written acknowledgments; two of such notes of hand being written and signed by the defendant's wife with his knowledge and at his direction.

Mr. Leathes, solicitor, stated that he had received a letter from Colonel Travers, mentioning that the defendant was served with a notice on the 24th November and asked for postponing the case for a fortnight.

Mr. Westropp said, that there was no ground shewn for postponing the case, and there could be no defence to this action. If he intended to plead Statute of Limitation, it would lead to unpleasant revelations and probably the matter would be brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. The plaintiff would swear that it was not possible for him to bring this action sooner than he did.

The Court saw no grounds for postponing the case, The plaintiff was then examined by Mr. Westropp. —He said that he was a native of Rajpootana, and a shroff of the late 23rd Regiment. He knew the defendant, to whom he had advanced various sums of money. He produced the notes of hand given by the defendant and his wife. The note for Rs. 200 was signed by Mrs. Travers at Rajcote, when the defendant was in Persia on service in 1857. The sum of Rs. 68-8 annas was given to Lieutenant Tanner at the direction of Colonel Travers. Witness swore to the remaining items, and that he had not been repaid any sum due to him. The earliest debt contracted by the defendant being in 1856, the plaintiff, agreeably to the requirements of the Civil Procedure Act, had declared in his plaint, that he was not able to bring this action sooner, as he had been to his native country from February 1860 to July 1862.

THE COURT recorded a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 2,645-12-9, being the principal, with simple interest at nine per cent on the various items until the date of the judgment and costs, and further interest at six per cent on the amount of the judgment until payment.

THE GREAT SHOE QUESTION.

(From All the Year Round for June.)

THE Great Shoe Question is being agitated in India. The Great Shoe Question has been agitated in India before. Whenever it is agitated, the agitation is a cheering sign. There are certain luxuries in politics which are never resorted to but when the necessaries have ceased to cause anxiety. The Great Shoe Question is one of these. It was never heard of during the mutinies, when famine was pressing upon the people, or when the financial ends of the country were so shaped that they could not be made to meet. Even during the *Nil Darpan* discussion nobody troubled himself about the Great Shoe Question. But happier days have come upon us. Authority is restored; the people are fed; "equilibrium" is no name for the prosperous state of the balance-sheet; the *Nil Darpan* delusion has exploded. India has no longer need to trouble itself about important questions. Our countrymen can dress, drive, and dine, in peace, with nothing in particular to do but to multiply the number of beer-bottles, which satirists assure us are to be the only enduring monuments of their rule. The Golden Age is restored, and has nothing to trouble itself about but the rate of exchange. At such a time as this, active minds find that they can't stand it any longer. They cast about for a grievance, and happy is the community which finds nothing more distressing than the Great Shoe Question. It is to Indian politicians what the ruffled rose-leaf was to the Sybarite. It is a capital excuse, in short, for getting up a disturbance. They are an easy indolent community, the Anglo-Indians, spoiled children of fortune; but before we begin to moralise, let us look at home. Are there no political Sybarites in this country—no ruffled rose-leaves of which we hear the discomforts daily discussed? Never mind. Our present business is with the Anglo-Indians. If we have any weaknesses of our own we may safely leave them to make the discovery.

In the mean time the reader may perhaps desire to know something more concerning the Great Shoe Question than is contained in the above flippant remarks.

The Great Shoe Question had its origin at a comparatively recent period, and arose out of the conflict of European with Asiatic manners, produced by the closer intercourse of the two races. The circumstances which led to the agitation may be briefly told.

In Europe we doff our hats upon entering a house; in Asia they doff their slippers. The arrangement in both cases is dictated by practical good sense. In Europe we wear a covering for the head which is light and easily removable, and which, in civil life at any rate, is so ugly that no sane man desires to wear it any longer than he is obliged. The latter may not be the original reason why we *cast* it as an expression of courtesy, but the reason might pass in the present day. It is most certainly of all articles of costume the most easily dispensed with. To take off one's coat, for instance, to a lady in the park, as an illustration to a bow, would be inconvenient; and to remove that garment upon entering a house would scarcely have a graceful effect, if it involved an appearance in the drawing-room in one's shirt-sleeves. As for taking off one's boots, considering that the process can seldom be effected without the aid of machinery, and even then is apt to involve an undignified struggle, I should like to see the man who would submit to such an infliction whenever he dined out, or made a morning call; to any nothing of the unpleasantness of walking about the house in his corns, and the battle to get the boots on again when he took his leave! The Asiatic is subjected to conditions precisely the reverse. Tell him to take off his turban, and if he be a man of any caste or consideration, he will feel simply insulted. The indignity of appearing anywhere but in his bath with a bare head would be revolting to his feelings. Moreover, he very frequently wears a turban comprised of from twenty to sixty yards of muslin, upon the folding of which he, or his servant, bestows more attention than Beau Brummel ever bestowed on his cravats. Fashion, as well as dignity, forbids its removal. His feet, on the other hand (if such an apparent confusion of terms be permissible), afford an admirable opportunity for the display of any amount of politeness. As his coat is all dressing gown, so his boots are all slippers. He walks but little, and when he is not walking his great comfort is to kick his boots off. Comfort and courtesy combined—could there be a happier combination? Thus it is that there is as good reason why the Asiatic should take off his slippers as that the European should take off his hat, upon entering a house.

The two customs, while dictated equally by practical convenience, have the additional *advantage* that they do not necessarily conflict. There is no reason whatever why an European gentleman should not hang up his hat in the hall because an Asiatic gentleman has left his slippers on the door-mat. One would fancy that West and East could not meet in greater harmony. But unfortunately the harmony has not always been unbroken. Other things being equal, all would be well; but other things never are equal, and circumstances have from time to time arisen which have caused not a little confusion in the international etiquette.

The Great Shoe Question arose through the rapid development of Young Bengal, of late years, in European education and ideas. The Bengalees, our readers scarcely need be told, are a very different race from the natives of the north of India. They are not fighting animals. They are an easy oily people, who never undergo physical exertion when they can avoid it; they get fat when they feed well, with the certainty of a pig or a goose; and they always feed in proportion to their income, so a rise in salary among them is almost immediately marked by an increase in size. Leanness, indeed, is a proclamation of poverty, and a Bengalee seldom sees his toes after he has made his fortune. But, contrary to the ordinary rule among Europeans, inactivity of body does not beget inactivity of mind. The Bengalees are wonderfully quick to learn and acute to comprehend; industrious to execute and facile to adapt. In cunning and craft they are more than a match for any European, and did not the latter throw honesty into the scale, he would have no chance against his Bengalee brother. As it is, "the best policy" gains the day in Asia as in Europe. The Bengalee considers that the European takes a mean advantage of him in this respect, because the weapon is one to which he is unaccustomed; but our countrymen, it is pleasant to think, are content to remain under the imputation, and have not yet consented to fight the Bengalees with the weapons of their choice. The ingenuity of these people has long since been distinguished in arts and manufactures. In their imitation of the productions of European industry, they almost equal the Chinese. Given an article to copy, and they will produce its exact counterpart, from a carriage to a coat. It is true that if they are not looked after, the carriage will be found weak as to the wheels, uncertain as to the springs, warped as to the panels, and that in a short time it will neither run nor hang, nor do anything (if it has been much in the sun) except tumble to pieces. It is true also that the coat, unless carefully superintended, will be reproduced with any patches or other disfigurements which may have belonged to the original model, and that the coat will come into as many pieces as Mr. Buckstone's in a farce. But these defects on the part of the workmen are moral; they do not imply want of skill. On the contrary, considering that he could make an effective article if he would, the deception must be considered a decided test of talent. These are instances of the many ways in which the Bengalee, if he condescended to be honest, could beat the European hollow. There is one business, by the way, in which trickery cannot be introduced, except at the almost certain risk of punishment—this is, book-keeping. The Bengalee has an instinctive turn for figures, and the class who cultivate it make the best accountants in the world. Being cut off in a great measure from producing a spurious article, they give us the result of their patience, order, and exactitude, in an unadulterated form. Thus it is that while, for most departments of manufacture, nobody will employ native workmen who can command European, most persons engage native accountants as a matter of choice.

The same facility possessed by the working classes in the imitation of European articles of manufacture, is marked in their educated countrymen by the reproduction of European manners and ideas. The result is about equally superficial in either case; but it is certain that the new generation of Bengalees—Young Bengal, as they are collectively called—display immense facility in the acquirement of both our language and our literature. Their knowledge is acquired mainly through their talent for imitation; but it is sufficient to make a very fair show either in conversation or writing. Its depth may be estimated from the fact that they learn the peculiarities of the language, almost before they learn the language itself. Young Bengal may blunder wofully in grammer, but he will make use of the current phrases of the day as if he had just stepped out of a London club. If a member of parliament or a journalist employs a phrase which catches the public, Young Bengal will have it at his fingers ends before it has half gone the rounds of the press. Thus he would tell you gravely during the Crimean war that it was absolutely necessary that we should have "the right man in the right place;" also that a "diamounted dragoon is about as effective as a swan on a turnpike-road." An anticipated event he would describe as "looming in the future;" and in a very short time, I would lay a moderate wager, he will be informing his European friends that the "bloated armaments" which we maintain are more than the public purse can bear. His handwriting is another illustration of the imitative nature of his talent. He may be guilty of a hundred faults of orthography in a single letter, but that letter will have nothing of the schoolboy about it as far as appearance is concerned. The handwriting will display a determined character, such as he has observed in the caligraphy of official men, and it is always sure to be what people call "gentlemanlike" in its style. Some Bengalees are of course more proficient than others, both in conversation and in writing, but even the most ignorant student of English will be tolerably certain to have our mannerisms thoroughly at his command.

Young Bengal, besides writing letters, occasionally prints them. Navy, more. Besides letters, he prints articles—literally articles, political articles, articles upon every conceivable subject, from some question of Hindoo theology, to Lord Palmerston's last speech in the House, or the Emperor Napoleon's last move in Europe. Some of his prolusions are crude, others almost incomprehensible, but they never fail to exhibit a certain "knack" of falling in with English forms and conventionalities of expression, which indicate close if not acute observation. If the editors of the local journals chose, they could fill their columns with "leading articles" contributed by Young Bengal. These are generally written with due regard for journalistic observances, but occasionally the writer betrays himself as the lady did who undertook to edit a newspaper, in opposition to another lady who conducted a rival publication. The pair attacked one another for some time in a strictly parliamentary manner, contenting themselves with such modes of expression as, "we differ from our contemporary," "the writer is misinformed," &c. &c. Until at last one of the fair editors, stung by some severe sarcasm, put forth a rejoinder, in which she said, "This conceited puss should be aware that," &c. &c. The mystery hitherto observed was of course at an end; she proclaimed her own sex and that of her rival. In the same manner Young Bengal occasionally forgets himself, and comes out with some gross or grotesque image which marks the Asiatic origin of the composition; but for the most part he manages the disguise wonderfully well, and is not such more misty in his style than the British writer sometimes is himself.

Young Bengal, not content with talking and writing English, and reading Shakspeare and Milton in the original, has of late years taken to eat beef, and drink champagne and brandy-panee, besides smoking Manilla cheroots. All these proceedings are strictly contrary to his religion, but he is not particular, and is fast becoming too philosophical to have any religion. For be it observed that although a bad Hindoo he never shows any sign of becoming a good Christian, or even a bad one—and the policy of our rule does not permit the smallest suggestion towards that object on the part of his European teachers. This is a delicate subject, however, and has nothing to do with the matter in hand. What I was coming to was this—that Young Bengal, from talking, reading, and writing English, has advanced so far as to eat beef, drink champagne and brandy-panee, and smoke Manilla cheroots, and further, that he has of late years made an additional stride towards Europe by wearing Wellington boots. It is thus that he has become connected with the "Great Shoe Question."

It is very likely that in his enthusiasm Young Bengal would have adopted European costume entirely, but for the inconvenience of the arrangement. One can scarcely fancy a native of India, who has been used to the perpetual déshabillé of Oriental costume, being fool enough to make a finished toilette. Young Bengal,

ENGLISH PRESS.

MONEY MARKET.

(From the Express, Nov. 3.)

The change in the money market has formed the principal topic of discussion in financial circles during the past week. Instead of adhering to precedent, and raising the rate of discount half per cent., as has always hitherto been done when the market has been in a condition like the present, the directors of the Bank of England have preferred to move at once from 2 to 3 per cent., without intermediate pause. This departure from custom has been taken in all part by some critics, yet is easily explained. The truth seems to be that the directors would have done better had they raised the rate to 2½ per cent. on the previous Thursday. It is believed that they refrained from acting then because they feared that by an advance in their terms before the increase in the demand for money had become fully pronounced, they might risk losing that considerable portion of the current business of the market which the Bank then enjoyed, as a natural consequence of the close proximity of its terms to those prevailing amongst other dealers in money. The event appears to show that in the general interest the Bank makes a mistake if it fails to embrace the earliest decent opportunity of quitting the perilous ground betokened by so low a rate as 2 per cent. Such a price for the use of capital is extraordinary, and of ephemeral duration, because provocative of many dangers and of much improvidence. Many old-fashioned persons of good judgment refuse even now to believe in the necessity of the Bank of England charge ever being reduced to so extreme a point; they argue that to fix it at 2 per cent. merely gives a keener edge to the competition of other money dealers at rates practically unremunerative, and thus tends to put the general value of money even below what may almost be considered an unnaturally low range. Accordingly, when the Bank quits the dangerous ground referred to, persons entertaining these views feel a sense of relief. It is worthy of remark that their feeling of satisfaction is shared by other observers, who, unlike them, contend that the Bank, like all other money dealers, ought to be guided solely by the general market, and by the state of its accounts, and to fix its terms in strict accordance therewith, no matter whether high or low. It is universally felt that the excessively low rate lately current for capital could not last long, for experience shows that it proves the incentive to all kinds of financial recklessness. The sooner the value of money mounts up to a point nearer to the average rate in this country, the better prospect must there be of the market remaining in a state favourable to legitimate operations.

There is, then, nothing to regret in the mere fact of the Bank's minimum having been raised to 3 per cent., although the directors may, perhaps, be charged with a little miscalculation. Had they moved to 2½ on Thursday, the 23rd, as many persons expected, and thence to 3 per cent. on Thursday, the 30th, the financial community would have accepted these steps, warranted as they would have been by precedent, without the smallest question, and the market would have followed the lead of the Bank with its customary docility, and with less disturbance than has actually been witnessed. On Wednesday, the 29th, the Bank directors betrayed signs that they were not entirely easy in their minds, and that, in fact, they almost repented of not having put the rate at 2½ per cent. on the previous Thursday. Persons who sent in bills for discount on Wednesday, the 29th, experienced an unusual pause, and there was more than one remarkable instance in which applicants were informed on that day that the lowest rate of the Bank was 3 per cent. The recognised minimum being then only 2, and the bills being in many cases of a character to warrant their being taken on the ordinary terms, a more significant indication of the change that was impending in the policy of the Bank could hardly be imagined, and such persons as heard of the incident made up their minds at once that the Bank executive were only waiting for the regular court day to go to 3 per cent. To formally raise the rate on any other day than Thursday, it was probably argued, would needlessly excite remark, and thus the Bank appears in a quieter manner—that is to say, by asking advanced rates—to have endeavoured to protect itself upon the occasion of such large applications being made to it.

That many of these applications were made on the spur of the moment, without the money being actually wanted by the borrowers, but merely with a view to get from the Bank at 2 per cent. that for which it was perceived a higher price would shortly be demanded, is shown by the somewhat remarkable character of the changes in the last Bank return. The increase of 1,373,046l. in the private securities, and the accompanying increase of 1,257,882l. in the private deposits, speak with especial force. People ran to the Bank for money at 2 per cent. with the express object of forestalling that old-fashioned establishment in its contemplated step of raising its discharge, the applicants reckoning to make their profit on the difference between the rate which they would pay the Bank for money and that at which they would be able to find employment for it in the general market directly after the official minimum had been increased. Meanwhile, these shrewd applicants either merely transferred the money obtained from the discount office to their credit in the other department of the Bank, or lodged it with their own bankers, whence it quickly found its way back to the Bank as "other" or private deposits, the Bank of England being the custodian of the current balances remaining over with other bankers at the end of each day. This explains why the Bank's reserve of notes was not trenched upon in the least, but actually increased by 70,960l., notwithstanding the magnitude of the amount of private securities which it took in. People were playing their little game with the Bank, as they have often done successfully before. They argued thus:—"Depend upon it, the Old Lady is going to move on Thursday; to-day money is 2 per cent. everywhere; on Thursday it will be 2½, if not 3; so we will get as much money as we can from her to-day, and let it out again at a profit as soon as her rate is altered." In this way they cut the ground from under the "Old Lady's" feet, fight her with her own weapon, and compete with her with her own money. The explanation is thus afforded of the calm which always comes over the money market for two or three days after the Bank rate has been raised, and of the deserted appearance of the discount office at such times. The general market in rejoicing in the supply of money which it has got from the Bank prior to the advance in the terms.

Now, why does the Bank have the wind taken out of its sails in this manner? Simply because the general market is a swift manipulator of money, and varies its rates every day, or even, if need be, every hour, while the Bank of England perseveres in a jog-trot routine, which it thinks dignified, but which all the world can see is merely an inconvenient relic of bygone times. Now and then the Bank has been so flurried through being rapidly overtaken by an active demand on the part of those shrewd operators who have divined the intention of the directors to raise the rate on the next court day, that its executive have been compelled to take this step without waiting for the recognised day. On these occasions the rapid march of modern events hurries the Old Lady out of her usual dignified step—else she might almost be carried off her legs.

Surely no further experience is needed to demonstrate the inexpediency of the present antiquated practice of fixing the Bank's minimum once a week. Why not vary it form day to day, as is done by every other dealer in money? The Bank is but a large tradesman, dealing in a certain commodity, and is required to keep an eye on the proceedings of keen competitors, who frequently get too great an advantage over it, mainly through its adherence to hold and inconvenient forms. If there once was a time when the pulse of commerce throbbed so steadily and regularly that it was sufficient for the committee of financial doctors (as many persons persist in regarding the directors of the Bank) to meet, consult, and prescribe once a week, that time is past, for the patient now lives far faster than he used to do, and his symptoms require to be watched much more closely.

EXECUTION AT THE OLD BAILEY.

(From the Times, October 21.)

Yesterday morning Catherine Wilson, convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder, by poison of Maria Soames, under circumstances still fresh in the public recollection, was hanged in front of the prison of Newgate, in the presence of a vast crowd, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 people.

For some days after her trial the convict endeavoured to convey the impression to the minds of her attendants that she had not understood her sentence, but she was not believed, and she ceased to refer to the matter. The interval, more than usually long, between her conviction and execution was marked by few incidents of any public interest. While under remand from the Lambeth Police-court from time to time, she had become acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Jessop, chaplain of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, in which she was then imprisoned, and he visited her at her own request several times at Newgate, after her conviction. She was under the charge of two women night and day, and in her conversation with them, which at times turned naturally upon the offence of which she had been convicted, she declared her innocence, but not in a manner to convince them of her sincerity. One or other of the Sheriffs or Under-Sheriffs visited her from time to time, and thus afforded opportunities, if she had been so disposed, to make any voluntary statement with respect to the crime she was shortly deservedly to expiate with her life. About a week or 10 days ago, with the assistance of the solicitor who had prepared her defence on her trial, she drew up a memorial to Sir George Grey, dwelling chiefly on the circumstances that there was an absence of all positive proof that Mrs. Soames had died of poison, that she (the convict) had bought or administered poison, or that any was found in her possession. These allegations she urged upon the consideration of the Home Secretary as grounds for a respite or commutation of the sentence, and her memorial was forwarded to him by one of the Under-Sheriffs. On the afternoon of Saturday a reply was received from Sir G. Grey, to the effect that he had communicated with the learned judge who presided at the trial, and had carefully reviewed the circumstances stated in evidence, but had failed to discover any reasonable ground on which to recommend her to the mercy of the Crown, and that the law must take its course. Alderman and Sheriff Laurence, accompanied by Mr. Mackrell and Mr. Farrar, the Under-Sheriffs, immediately on the receipt of that communication repaired to the cell of the convict and apprised her of its contents. She received the intelligence as if she had expected no other result. It is a circumstance remarkably significant of the unanimity in the public mind as to her guilt, and as to the diabolical means by which her murders were perpetrated, that not a single effort was made in her behalf in any quarter whatever outside the prison, from the moment of her conviction, to arrest or divert the course of justice. All consideration of sex, which in cases of women under capital sentence induce some people to plead for mercy, appear in this instance have been completely merged in horror at the crime, and not a finger was raised to deprecate a just retribution.

The convict was either friendless, or in her extremity was deserted by nearly all who had been on terms of intimacy with her. No relative, if any she had, applied to see her in the prison either before or after her conviction. One acquaintance only saw her while under sentence, and that was a woman who had once been her neighbour, and whom a feeling of commiseration on that account had induced to visit her. Two other women applied for admission from a similar motive, but she declined to see them.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, Alderman and Sheriff Laurence and Sheriff Jones, accompanied by Mr. Mackrell and Mr. Farrar, the Under-Sheriffs, all of whom wore their official robes, arrived at the prison. There they were joined by Mrs. Jones, the Governor, and Mr. Gibson, the surgeon of the gaol. Then, shortly before 8, forming themselves in procession, they went to the cell of the convict, with whom they returned after a brief interval, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the chaplain. Attended by Mrs. Freeman, the matron, she walked unaided to a room, where she took a seat for a few moments, in the presence of the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and the prison authorities. There she was offered some stimulant, which she declined to accept. The convict was then subject to the process of pinioning, and Mr. Jones, the Governor, told her that if she had anything to say, the Sheriffs, in whose presence she was would listen to her. She simply shook her head, and said she was innocent. Then, forming themselves in order, the Sheriffs and the rest of the authorities conducted her to the scaffold, preceded by the chaplain, reading the preliminary sentences of the Burial Service. With little or no assistance she ascended the scaffold, attended by Mr. Davis; the drop fell, and she soon ceased to live.

The crowd, formed chiefly into a dense mass in the large open space in front of the prison, stretched away also as far as Smithfield on the one hand, and Ludgate-hill on the other. Scores of people, men and women, sat at open windows commanding a view of the spectacle, or stood on the house tops. The moment the convict appeared on the scaffold the huge concourse of people surged to and fro, and raised that indescribable murmur characteristic of such occasions; but no expression of popular feeling, if any there was, could be distinguished in the uproar. There was a great number of women in the crowd, but perhaps not greater than usual. The people began to assemble shortly after midnight, and by 4 o'clock in the morning many hundreds had taken places in front of the gaol. In the height of the prevailing excitement, as the convict appeared on the drop, an iron *chevaux-de-frise* running along the top of a wall connecting the Court-house with the prison, and against which many people had leant for support, suddenly gave way, but with what result is not known. 14 years are said to have elapsed since a woman had been executed in the Old Bailey.

At 9 o'clock the body, after hanging the usual time, was taken down and removed in a shell to an adjoining room, were, in the presence of the Sheriffs, Mr. Gibson, the surgeon, formally certified that life was extinct. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon it was buried, in the presence of the Under-Sheriffs, within the precincts of the prison, in conformity with the terms of the sentence.

The following is a verbatim copy of a letter written from Newgate by Catherine Wilson to a relative residing at Moulton, near Spalding:—

"Jail at Newgate, October 6, 1862.

"Dear Uncle and Aunt,—With great pain I received your letter, and with greater pain I sit down to answer it; for it recalls to my mind past scenes too painful to dwell upon. My dear friends—all of you—I must decline your very kind offer of visiting me, I could not bear an interview, it would be too painful for us all. You must think of me as you last saw me; that is best for you to do. Twelve months ago, who could have thought of me being here? Six months to-day I have been in prison. How much better it was for me when I feared God, and thought of pleasing Him more than man! Although innocent of the dreadful crime with which I am charged, I am a great sinner, and I have lived in wickedness and sin. Though I could deceive the world, I could not deceive the Almighty. May He be more merciful to me than man has been, is my earnest prayer! During my imprisonment I have received many letters and seen many friends; one lady from Boston has visited me, and written to me since my condemnation; but I got a lady to answer it for me. I felt that I would answer this to you myself, and I dare say it is the last letter I shall write; at least, I think so. I am in ill health, and cannot bear much. I do not receive visits from any one now. I have this morning seen my solicitor. He is a very kind gentleman; I have received great kindness from him and received a letter from a gentleman at Lincoln wishing for an interview, which I have declined. I cannot see any one excepting the religious ladies who visit the prison. My time upon earth is very short. I shall be executed on the morning of the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock in the morning. I suppose. May God in His mercy receive my soul! Jesus is a present help in the time of trouble; on Him I cast my burden. It matters little how the body dies; may I be found right before the judgment seat of God! I care not what man thinks of me: it avails nothing now to me. My dear relations—all of you—I take it as a great kindness you sending me this letter. You once thought much of me. This letter has cost me many tears. I have often thought of you all. And now, dear friends, I give you my dying love. Farewell. From your unfortunate relative,

"CATHERINE WILSON."

It will be remembered that Catherine Wilson was some years ago housekeeper to a person named Peter Mawer, at Boston, who died under most suspicious circumstances, shortly after he made a will, leaving his property, which was worth about £500 a year, to Wilson, thus setting aside the will he had previously made in favour of his brother, John Mawer, a bricklayer. It was suspected that he had been poisoned by Wilson, and immediately after his death John Mawer consulted a solicitor, with reference to taking steps to set aside the will; but as was properly drawn up and attested, the matter was allowed to drop. After the conviction of Wilson, however, John Mawer stated these facts to his employer (Mr. Ward) and the latter, thinking it possible to obtain an admission from the condemned murderess that coercion and undue influence was used to induce Peter Mawer to sign the last will, endeavoured to obtain an interview with her. He accordingly wrote to the sheriff for permission to visit the condemned, at the same time stating his object. In reply he received a letter stating that Catherine Wilson refused to see him. Mr. Ward then advised John Mawer to write to Wilson with reference to the will. A letter was accordingly written by Mawer's wife, and the following reply, in the handwriting of the prisoner, was received:—

"Jail of Newgate, 13th day of October, 1862.

"Sir,—I received your letter this morning. I must decline your visit, with thanks. You say you sincerely forgive the past. You never had anything to forgive me of. I always treated you well, and should have treated you the same had you of come to my house 8 years the 17th of this month. Then your visit might have been beneficial to us both. You know the advice of a friend in need is a friend indeed seldom to be found. I never had any malice towards you, and now I have none towards those that has falsely swore my life away, for I most solemnly declare I am innocent of those dreadful charges. There has not been any poison ever traced to my posesion, or satisfactory proved that anyone had died by poison. At the same time how much better to die innocent than guilty. I have been in prison 6 month, my time has been spent in seeking that Saviour who alone can save my soul. It matters little what way the poor body is disposed of, as long as the soul is all wright with its Maker. Next Monday by this time I shall be in eternity there to give account of deeds done. I am not afraid to die. I care not what man say of me or what they think. I will only ask mercy of a offended God, and there sue for pardon. I shall die in peace with all. I have had a few lines from George Kent [a young man who resides in Lincoln], but I was too ill to write, and of course I declined to see him if he came. I will not see any of my own relations who have beged for an interview. I saw all the friends that wisd to see me before my trial, then I never asked any one to come to speak for me, and since my trial I have refused to see any. I have been very kindly treated by all since I have been in prison. I have plenty of sympathea from Ladays who visit the prison, and all my wants supplyed here. I know this letter I received is not written by you. I hope you have these sentiments that I read in it is my earnest prayer, and believe me to be your wel-wisher.

"CATHERINE WILSON."

Enclosed in the letter was a copy of verses, headed "The Question of Questions," and "What think ye of Christ?" on which the following words were written by the condemned:—"To the writer of the letter, from Catharine Wilson, 1861." It will be seen from the letter that Wilson entirely shirked the question put to her.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 27th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
		BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2½		Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 55	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½		Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8		MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½		COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...	...
16½		Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	9 13	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...	...
20½		Tannah ..... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 20	...	11 30	...	...
33½		CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Titwalla ..... "	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½		Wasaind ..... "	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½		Shapoor ..... "	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½		Khurdee ..... "	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75		KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		EGUTPOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½		Nandore ..... "	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½		Deolalee for Nassick ..... "	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126		Niphar ..... "	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½		Lasalgaum ..... "	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152		Munnar ..... "	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½		Nandgaum ..... "	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½		Chalisgaum ..... "	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½		Kujgaum ..... "	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½		Pachora ..... "	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½		Mussawud ..... "	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½		JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	5 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½		Budlapoor ..... "	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½		Narel ..... "	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½		Tillowlee ..... "	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.					
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	3 20	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ..... "	4 35	4 20	...	...	3 40	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... "	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tullygaum ..... "	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... "	6 25	5 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Darcolee ..... "	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... "	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus ..... "	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal ..... "	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poonulwaree ..... "	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Jahwoor ..... "	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim ..... "	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Sarsee Road ..... "	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marbuh ..... "	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
253½	Mohol ..... "	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	BHOLAPORE ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			Noon.								
		SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½		Mohol ..... "	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Marbuh ..... "	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½		Barsee Road ..... "	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60		Keim ..... "	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70		Jehwoor ..... "	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½		Poonulwaree ... "	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½		Decksal ..... "	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½		Patus ..... "	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130		Kheirgaum ..... "	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146		Darcolee ..... "	8 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½		POONA ..... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		POONA ..... Dep.	P.M. 9 50	A.M 9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½		Kirkee ..... "	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½		Tullygaum ..... "	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½		Kirkulla ..... "	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203½		Lanowlee ..... "	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½		KHANDALLA ..... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.						
	CAMPOOLEE ..... Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½	Tillowlee ..... "	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel ..... "	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor ..... "	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	JULGAUM ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 11 45	A. M. ...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud ..... "	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora ..... "	...	...	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Kujgaum ..... "	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Chalisgaum ..... "	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum ..... "	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...
98½	Munnar ..... "	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lasalgaum ..... "	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar ..... "	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...
144½	Deolalee for Nassick ..... "	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore ..... "	...	...	...	10 25	8 55	...	...	...	...
175½	EGUTPOORA ..... Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		KUSSARAH ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 4 15	P.M. 2 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
184		Khurdee ..... "	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
197½		Shapoor ..... "	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
201½		Wasaind ..... "	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
219½		Titwalla ..... "	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
217½		CALLIAN ..... Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A. M. 5 23	P. M. 4 15	P. M. 8 50	P. M. 7 5	A. M. 4 30	P. M. ...	A. M. ...	P. M. ...	A. M. ...	P. M. 5 20	P. M. ...
255½		Tannah ..... "	6 2	4 50	9 25	7 55	5 13	...	...	...	...	6 0	...
259½		Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	...
267		Coorla ..... "	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 45	5 53	...	...	...	...	6 40	...
		Mahim ..... "	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0	
270½		Dadur ..... "	...	...	...	...	...	9 25	7 5	10 10	...	8 12	
274		Byculla ..... "	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 15	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 27	
276½		BOMBAY ..... Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 27	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 40	

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT..... { Palkies..... Rs. 4 0 0 each. / Gharries ..... " 1 4 0 per seat.

THULL GHAUT..... Dhoolies.....Rs. 10 each.

N.B.—By the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay Passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhoolies only. Fares:—Palkies, Rs. 4 each; Dhoolies, Rs. 2-4 each. All Passengers requiring the Company's conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

NOTICE.—The Company will provide Dhoolies only for the conveyance of Passengers over the Thull Ghaut. Tickets at Rs. 10 each to be obtained at any of the Railway Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Carriage required.

NOTICE.—From the 1st December 1862 the Bullock Dumnees on the Bhore Ghaut will be discontinued, and Palkees and Dhoolees will only be provided. Fares:—*Palkees*, Rs. 4 each *Dhoolees* Rs. 2-4-0 each.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 16th October 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Business Announcements.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

The Tailoring Department conducted by MR. BETTS, late Betts and Pagan.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scillian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As MESSRS. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street Fort.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.

Silwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Silwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the same cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¼ to 2 Inch.

LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.

BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.

SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.

PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.

PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.

SIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.

SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.

JIM CROWS.

RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.

PORTABLE FORGES.

BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.

4th. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 6½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanised India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanised India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop .....Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses..... " 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.